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یا صاحب الزماں اور کئی



لبیک یا حسینؑ

نذر عباس
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Hadrat Imam Jafar Bin Muhammed Bin Ali Bin Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abi Talib (RAA) was a direct descendent to the Holy Messenger of Allah Muhammed al-Mustafa “The chosen One” (SAWS). There are countless Prophetic Traditions, recorded in the books of Sahih and Sunan that emphasize the importance of the Progeny of the Holy Prophet (SAWS). We are ordained to send our salutations during every prayer (salat) upon the Holy Prophet and Progeny, without which our prayers are nullified if we do not do so. The Holy Prophet (SAWS) tells us that his Progeny has been blessed with the same knowledge in everything as He (SAWS) has been, by Allah (SWT). The following tradition suggests this:

عن ابن عباس قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: ((من سره أن يحيا حياتي و يموت مماتي، و يسكن جنّة عدن غرسها ربّي؛ فليوال عليّاً من بعدي و ليوال وليه و ليقتد بالأئمّة شب بعدي فاتّهم عترتي خلقوا من طينتي، رزقوا فهما و علماً - و ويل للمكذّبين بفضله من أمّتي، للقاطعين فيهم صلّتي، لا أنالهم الله شفاعتي))

Reported by Hafiz Abu Nua'im al-Isfahani (RA) through a long chain of narrators, al-Hakim and Ibn Asakir, on the authority of Hadhrat Abdullah Ibn Abbas (RA) that the Holy Messenger of Allah (SAWS) said:

Whosoever wishes to live life and die, following my way of living and dying, and live in the garden of Eden of Paradise, been promised me by my Allah; ought to adhere to the path of 'Ali Ibn Abi Talib (RA). And the guardians after him, and let be guided by the Imams after me for they are indeed my progeny, been created of my clay, blessed with the same Knowledge and Understanding as of myself. Woe unto those, who lie upon them, have hatreds towards them from my followers, and disregard their affinity and kinness with me. Lo! My intercession shall never be there to benefit them.

- 1) Huliyyat ul-Awliya by Abu Nua'im al-Isfahani, V1, P.86 (Dar ul-Ktb-Ilmy,Lb)
- 2) Tareekh Ibn Asakir by Ibn Asakir, V42, P.240 (Dar ul-Fikr, Lebanon. Ed. 96)
- 3) Kanz ul-Ummal, V11, P.281, H.No.32957 (Dar ul-Kutub al-Ilmiyya, Lebanon)
- 4) Al-Mustadarak Ala Sahihain, V3, P.128 (reported briefly and authenticated by Imam al-Hakim)
- 5) Muajjam al-Kabir by al-Tabarani, V5, P.194, H.No. 5067 (briefly)
- 6) Majma uz-Zawaid by al-Haythemi, V9, P. 108 (briefly)
- 7) Yanabie al-Muwaddah and so on.

Imam Jafar Bin Muhammed (RA)

Imam Jafar Ibn Muhammad (RA) was born to Imam Muhammad Ibn Ali, al-Baqir and Hazrat Umme Farwa Bint Qasim Bin Muhammed bin Abibakr Bin Abi Quhafa (RAA) on

17th of Rabi-ul Awwal, 83 A.H. Corresponding to 20th April 702 A.D in Medina al-Munawwara. His title is as-Saadiq and epithet is Abu Abdullah. I have mainly focused here on Imam Jafar as-Sadiq (RA)'s knowledge on Science and that too in brief, because to write about his knowledge on different issues, even briefly needs a writer to complete many books.

The Knowledge on Prophetic Traditions

Reported by Ahmed Bin Zaheer Bin Harb al-Harshi al-Nisai known as “ Ibn Abi Qhaithama” (185-279AH) that He heard Yahya Bin Mueen say: Jafar Bin Muhammad is an authentic authority about prophetic traditions and is a trustworthy narrator.

Furthermore, as narrated by Yahya bin Saeed: Jafar bin Muhammed narrates prophetic tradition in detail.

- ❖ Al-Tareekh al-Kabir by Ibn Abi Qhaithama (185-279AH), under the Ch. Jafar Bin Muhammed Bin Ali Bin Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abitalib al-Hashmi, P. 437, Publisher Gheras, al-Kuwait, First Edition 2004 A.D.

There are numerous merits and miracles of Hadrat Jafar as-Sadiq, recorded in so many books that can not be copied here in this small article from them such as Shwahidun Nabuwwa by Amir Abdurrehman al-Jami, Tazkarat ul-Khwas by Ibn Jawzi al-Hanafi, Safwat us-Safwa by Abi Faraj ibn Jawzi al-Hanbali, Noor ul-Absaar by Sheikh Shablanji al-Shafai, Fusool al-Muhimma by Ibn Sabbagh al-Maliki, Mutalib al-Sool by Kamaluddin Ibn Talha al-Shafai, Yanabie al-Muwadda by Sheikh Suleiman al-Qunduzi al-Hanafi, Swaiq al-Muharriqua by Ibn Hajar al-Makki al-Haythemi al-Shafai (RAA).

Imam Jafar as-Sadiq was teacher of Imam Abu Hanifa, Imam Malik Ibn Anas, Imam Sufyan al-Thouri, Yahya Bin Saeed, Ibn Jareeh, Sha'aba, Ayub Santyabi, Jaber bin Hayyan (Gaber in West) and so many others as recorded in many books and I am reporting this from Swaiq al-Muharriqua by Ibn Hajar al-Makki al-Shafai.

He was a great scholar of Jurisprudence, Science, Universe, Mathematics, Gnosticism and so on.

Ibn Hajar recorded an event in his book “Swaiq al-Muharriqa” : During the Haj of Caliph Mansour, someone complained falsely of Hadrat Jafar as-Sadiq to Caliph as backbiting. Imam Jafar as-Sadique asked Caliph to order the backbiter to take an oath by swearing these words: *Instead of doing on the might of Allah, I swear on my own might that Jafar has done and said so and so...* no sooner had the backbiter said like this than he died on the spot.

- ❖ As-Swaique al-Muharriqua by Ibn Hajar al-Makki al-Haythemi al-Shafai, under the chapter “Hadrat Jafar as-Sadiq, published in Egypt.

Discovery of Hydrogen

Jafar as-Sadiq (RA) devoted his whole life to knowledge and education. He didn't charge his students any fee. On the contrary he gave financial help to the poor students so discreetly that others didn't know about it. He used to purchase books from his own pocket for those who couldn't afford to buy them. If there was only book and all the students had to read it, he hired the services of transcribers, who made a number of copies of the book, which were distributed among the students.

For teaching physics, chemistry and other science subjects there was a small but sufficient laboratory, attached to his institute. In this small laboratory some very great discoveries were made.

His greatest miracle was that twelve and a half century ago, he discovered the presence of oxygen in the air.

His father, Muhammed al-Baqar, also a great scholar, had discovered the presence of hydrogen in water and had found that it was a highly inflammable gas. That's why he said that water can be turned into fire.

The first person who was able to separate hydrogen from water in modern times was the English scientist Henry Cavendish, who died in 1810 A.D.

We must accept that Jafar as-Sadiq did the right thing by not revealing his secret formula, if he had any, for separating hydrogen from water without the use of electricity. We have seen that the separation of hydrogen from water has not done any good to mankind. On the contrary, it has led to the production of the hydrogen bomb, which's threatening to annihilate the human race.

- ❖ The Great Muslim Scientist and Philosopher, Jafar bin Muhammed, P. 143-146, a French thesis Published by the research committee of Strasbourg, France.

Theory of Light

The greatest achievement of Jafar as-Sadiq was his Theory of Light. He said that light reflected by different objects comes to us, but only a part of the rays enters our eyes. That is why we do not see distant objects clearly. If all the rays of light which come from them entered our eyes, objects would appear near to us. If we make a device through which all the rays of light, coming from the camels grazing at a distance of 3,000 zirah (one zirah is equal to 40 inches) entered our eyes, we would see them grazing at a distance of only 60 zirah and all other objects would look 50 times nearer to us.

It was this theory, which helped Lippershey of Flanders to make his first field glasses or Binoculars in 1608. Galileo made use of these Binoculars, and having invented his telescope, he first used it on the 7th of January, 1610.

- ❖ The Great Muslim Scientist and Philosopher, Jafar bin Muhammed, P. 147, a French thesis Published by the research committee of Strasbourg, France

Theory of the speed of Sound

Jaber ibn Hayyan was one of his students and one day, upon being told by Imam Jafar as-Sadiq that everything in the universe is in motion, asked Jafar as-Sadiq if the sound also has motion. Imam Jafar said: “Yes, it has . But the speed of sound is slower than the speed of light. If a man is 500 zira (one zira=40 Inches) away from the source of sound, he would hear it after 8 seconds. The greater the distance, the longer it’ll take to reach him.

- ❖ The Great Muslim Scientist and Philosopher, Jafar bin Muhammed, P. 230, a French thesis Published by the research committee of Strasbourg, France

For further reading on Jafar as-Sadiq’s great knowledge on Science, Gnosticism, Mathematics, Jurisprudence and so on, one should read books such as Imam Jafar as-Sadiq by Abdul Haleem al-Jindi, published in Cairo, 1977, Imam as-Sadiq mulhim al-Keemiyya by Dr. Muhammed Yahyya al-Hashmi, published in Cairo in 1958 and al-Imam al-Sadiq by Imam Muhammed Abu Zehra, published by Dar al-Fikr al-Arabi, Beirut, Lebanon.

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